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The Impacts of the Tajik Language on Denov's Uzbek Dialects

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ANNOTATION

In this article, the occurrence of bilingual dialects in the Denov sub-dialect zone and the mutual relations between Kaluk, Kipchak and Tajik languages are highlighted. Later linguists coined the term “Language contact” or “language union”, which is formed at the intersection of two related or non-related languages. The article analyzes the relationship between the Uzbek Denov dialects and the Tajik language.

KEYWORDS: language, contact, language union, dialect, Tajik language, adāy, pājča, dialect zone, respān fīltān, āv nošid.

Introduction

Tajik-speaking people live in the villages of Dahana, Sina, Kokabulok, Kuyovsu, Pojur, Sohikbor (Kuyovsu, Sina streets), Mehnatabad, Yurchi, and the city-areas of Denov of the small dialectal zone. Historically, Tajiks have lived in these areas, which means that the Uzbek and Tajik-speaking population of the small dialectal zone of Denov have been living in the same geographical conditions for centuries and have been in economic, political and cultural relations with each other, the traditions and daily lifestyle of these two peoples expresses that it is clearly noticeable in the language.

K. Yusupov notes that the history of the Uzbek and Tajik peoples is directly connected with the history of Sogd, Bactria, Fergana, Shosh, G. A. Pugachenko and E. V. Rtveladze in this area. It is reported that there was a period of “Hisor culture” in the VI-III millennia and the local population was engaged in animal husbandry and agriculture. Ptolemy's works, Chinese memoirs, and V.V. Grigorev's Indian epic “Mahabharat” also provide information that the oldest clans of the current Tajik people spread to the foothills of the Pamir and Tianshan mountains in Eastern Turkestan, along the Chu River and Lake Balkhash.

The centuries-long coexistence of representatives of the two languages led to the contact of the Uzbek and Tajik languages. As a result of contact, the phonetic, grammatical, lexical units of the Uzbek language were transferred to the Tajik language, as well as the phonetic, grammatical, lexical units of the Tajik language “migrated” to the Uzbek dialects.

In the study of Uzbek dialects, the interaction of Uzbek and Tajik languages has been carried out by researchers. For example, the scientific researches of M. Mirzayev, S. Rakhimov, T. Turgunov, E. Sheraliyev,

D. Ishondadayev, Kh. Gulyamov, D. Abdullayeva, H. Uzokov, and A. Mamatkulov are among them. S. Rakhimov spoke about the relations between the Uzbek and Tajik languages and said that there is "bilingualism" in the territory of Boysun, Sariosia, Denov, Sherabad regions, just like the dialects of Bukhara, Samarkand, and Lower Kashkadarya. It is known from the provided information that information about bilingualism in other districts of Surkhandarya region is not provided.

In our opinion, the researcher did not have information about the Tajik-speaking population in other regions. Bilingual population exists in Uzun, Oltinsoy (established in 1981); Zharkurgan, Bandikhon, Muzrabot, Termiz city, Kumkurgan, Shorchi districts, and Tajiks live side by side with representatives of Uzbek Kipchak and Qarluq dialects.

The influence of the Tajik language on the Kipchak and Qarluq dialects of the small dialectal zone is especially evident in the lexicon. For example, Tajik sabzi is used as sabiz/sabzi in Kipchak dialects, and sabzi in Qarluq dialects.

In Uzbek literary language	In Qarluq dialects	In Kipchak dialects	In Tajik language
Cart	ärävä	arava/araba	araba
bangi (dope-fiend)	bäñi	bañi	bangi
pillow	bāliš	balış /bālīš	bolish
Darranda (bird)	därrändä	därrändä	darranda
Darcha (Window)	därčä	därčä	darcha
handle	dästäk	dästäk	dastak
Daxmaza(problem)	däxmäzä	Daxmaza	daxmaza
Dori(Medicine)	däri	dä:ri / däri	doru
Uy (house)	käpä	käpä	kapa
gajak	gäžäk	gäžäk	gajak
	Gäštäk	Gäštäk	gashtak
gard	gärt	gärt	gart
	Gird(i)	Gird(i)	gird
	gümänä	gümänä	Gumona
		aptava/ attava	
	dāvčä	dāvčä	dovuchcha
		zardali	Zardolu

The occurrence of the above words as an auxiliary is also found in the Tajik literary language. Some Uzbek downloads are also used in Tajik. These are: interrogative case -mi: -Inhā savgātii ganda-mi? -či preposition: -mā ba qadri hālamā jak чиз чаридам bined-чи, чаридама durust ast jā ne;

Affirmation upload – yes: Is Havā bisjār ugly? - Yes, the weather is ugly, the wind is blowing...; Indicator loads here and there;

It turned out that the exclamatory preposition –ma: (Ma, inrā tu gir) is one of such assimilated suffixes.

There are 2 different dialects in the speech of the Denov Tajiks, and there is also a difference in the use of words. For example:

respān firston – ipni yubor	respān filtān – ipni yubor
Čilika havā te - chilikni ot	Čiliga qalāba te - chilikni ot
γirrāma nakun – g'irromlik qilma	Qalloba nakun – g'irromlik qilma
Mādgāva bandimi – sigirni bog'ladingmi	Mādgāva bastimi – sigirni bog'ladingmi
Gāva āmadu barzagāv na āmad	Barza gān na āmad
Āv xorid	Ov nošid
Giret avqat xored(t)	Giret avqat nošid
Čalāba nošid	Čalāba xored
Xami kalān āmadem	Beklisāj āmadem

In Oshor village dialect, we can observe the use of Tajik words in everyday life:

–Come from the bottom of the school - Come from the school yard;

– Measure from Adog – Take from Pājčaṇ.

In interacting languages, word acquisition is two-way. The Tajik language has a lot of Uzbek lexical acquisitions and includes various fields. These are: av, avchi, ayron, stallion, aka, alov, alo(ola), alotumshuq, corner, butalaq, bull, child, side, bordoki, bogcha, yorga, fat, fur, old, seedling, food, aybolta, oluq (gift) (*av, avchi, ayron, ayg'ir, aka, alov, alo(ola), alotumshuq, burchak, butalaq, buqa, bala, yonbosh, bo'rdoqi, bo'g'cha, yo'rg'a, yog'iy, kurk, keksa, ko'chat, ozuqa, oybolta, oluq(sov'g'a), oqsoqol, og'ayni, sarqut, sanchoq, soy, talqon, telpak, tikka, tortuq, tag'o, to'rachi, tumshuq, to'qli, to'sh, chakka, chatoq, chaqrim, chumcha(cho'mich), cho'l, cho'ri, cho'qqi*) we can see that many words have been assimilated. It can be seen that the Uzbek language has a significant influence on the Tajik language, and this influence is visible in all parts of the language. The reason is that the Uzbek and Tajik peoples have been in mutual contact for more than a thousand years, and the language contact is also very strong.

Another characteristic feature of the adopted words in the Uzbek and Tajik languages is the development of the number and quality of synonyms, antonyms, repeated words and phraseological expressions in both languages. K. Yusupov gives the following information about the formation of synonyms.

a) As a result of the emergence of semantic homogeneity, similarity, and closeness among different words that mainly express the same idea in the national language: good – nice, friend – friend, dear – comrade.

b) Addition of words with a certain meaning from some local dialects that are close in meaning to these words: big – huge, aka – aga, sound – sas.

c) As a result of word acquisition from different languages: manglay - forehead, kift – shoulder, method – method.

As a result of the parallel use of Uzbek and Tajik words, we can observe that their synonyms appeared in the dialect.

manglay – peshona (forehead)	o'rtoq – jo'ra
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ko'k – osmon (sky)	yayov – piyoda
ko'kat – sabza	oylik – maosh(mohuna)
quyosh – oftob(sun)	o'rnak – namuna
buloq – chashma (spring)	murt – mo'y lab(muylab)
yaproq – barg (leaf)	kuch – quvvat
chuchuk – shirin (sweet)	buyruq – farmon
oltin – tilo(gold)	uy – xona
chayla – chodir	g'azab – qahr
hiyla – nayrang	sog' – salomat
o't – olov (fire)	sanoqsiz – behisob
marta – safar	jimlik – sukunat
bo'sh – sust	tovush – ovoz
ataylab – jo'rta(ga)	o'y – xayol
cho'g' – otash (fire)	yolqin – alanga

As a result of the interaction of the two languages, some words were combined to such an extent that these synonyms formed pairs of words: wedding-spectacle, anger-anger, health-health, and thought-imagination. These words are used in both languages.

Antonyms, like synonyms, have a historical past, and S. Mutallibov gives the following information about this. "The use of antonyms used in the 11th century lexicon was the basis for the development of antonyms in our current language in terms of content." The mixture of Uzbek and Tajik languages created the basis for the formation of antonyms in Uzbek: more - less, right - left, long - short, healthy - patient; along with Uzbek dialects, we can see that some antonyms from the Tajik language have been completely adopted in the Uzbek language. These antonyms are used in parallel with Uzbek antonyms: bitter-sour // shirin (sweet)-bemaza. Repeated words used in Uzbek dialects were formed as a result of the interaction of Uzbek and Tajik languages, according to their composition:

- Repeated words without grammatical signs: little-little, high-high, little-little, high-high,
- A repeated word with a grammatical sign: rarely, from sweet to sweet, from city to city, literally, consecutively, healthy-unhealthy,
- Repeated words with a phonetic change: sal-pal, oz-moz, etc.

Uzbek and Tajik-speaking people have been living in the same geographical conditions for centuries and have been in economic, political and cultural relations with each other. This is reflected in the language of the population.

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